

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----	X	
ZEESHAN NAYAB, Individually and On	:	
Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,	:	Civil Action No. 08 CV 00242 (CM)
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
-against-	:	<b><u>DECLARATION OF NEIL A. STEINER</u></b>
	:	
INTERACTIVE BROKERS GROUP, Inc.,	:	
	:	
Defendant.	:	
-----	X	

Neil A. Steiner declares under penalty of perjury:

1. I am a member of the law firm Dechert LLP, counsel to defendant Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. in the above-captioned action ("Interactive Brokers"), and am duly admitted to practice before this Court and the courts of the State of New York. I make this Declaration in support of Interactive Brokers' Motion for an Undertaking.

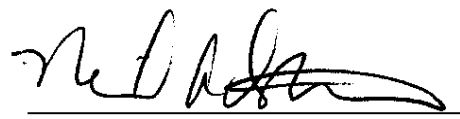
2. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 1 is a copy of the Class Action Complaint for Violations of Federal Securities Laws.

3. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 2 is a copy of the January 17, 2008 letter from Andrew J. Levander to Jeffrey S. Abraham.

4. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 3 is a copy of the January 29, 2008 letter from Jack G. Fruchter to Andrew J. Levander.

5. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 4 is a copy of the Notice issued by Plaintiff's counsel on January 11, 2008 entitled "Abraham, Fruchter & Twersky, LLP Files Class Lawsuit Against Interactive Brokers Group, Inc."

Dated: New York, New York  
March 10, 2008

  
Neil A. Steiner

Judge McMahon

08 CV 00242

Jeffrey S. Abraham (JA-2945)

Jack G. Fruchter (JF-8435)

Lawrence D. Levit (LL-9507)

**ABRAHAM, FRUCHTER & TWERSKY, LLP**

One Penn Plaza, Suite 2805

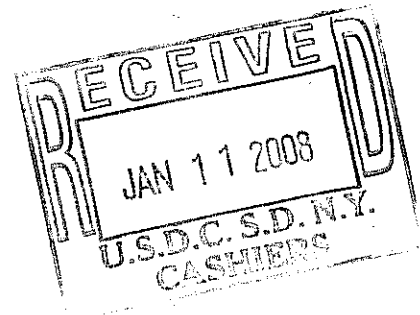
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**Attorneys for Plaintiff**

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**



ZEESHAN NAYAB, Individually and On  
Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

INTERACTIVE BROKERS GROUP, INC.,

Defendant.

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT  
FOR VIOLATIONS OF  
FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS**

Plaintiff makes the following allegations, except as to allegations specifically pertaining to Plaintiff and his counsel, based upon the investigation undertaken by Plaintiff's counsel (which investigation included analysis of publicly available news articles and reports, public filings, securities analysts' reports and advisories about Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. ("Interactive Brokers" or the "Company"), press releases and other public statements issued by the Company, and media reports about the Company) and believes that substantial additional evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

### **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

1. This is a federal securities class action brought on behalf of a class consisting of all persons other than defendant who purchased the common stock ("Common Stock") of Interactive Brokers pursuant to and/or traceable to the Company's initial public offering on or about May 4, 2007 through July 5, 2007, seeking to pursue remedies under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"). This action concerns the initial public offering of Interactive Brokers which became effective on or about May 3, 2007, whose Common Stock began trading on or about May 4, 2007 and which closed on or about May 9, 2007 (the "IPO" or the "Offering").

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

2. The claims asserted herein arise under and pursuant to Sections 11 and 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §§77k and 77l(a)(2)].

3. This Court has jurisdiction of this action pursuant to Section 22 of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §77v] and 28 U.S.C. §1331.

4. Venue is properly laid in this District pursuant to Section 22 of the Securities Act and 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) and (c). The acts and conduct complained of herein occurred in substantial part in this District and the IPO was marketed in this District.

5. In connection with the acts and conduct alleged in this Complaint, Defendant, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including the mails and telephonic communications and the facilities of the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

### **PARTIES**

6. Plaintiff Zeeshan Nayab purchased shares of Interactive Brokers Common Stock, as set forth in the certification attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, pursuant to and traceable to the Company's IPO, and was damaged thereby.

7. Defendant Interactive Brokers together with its subsidiaries, operates as an automated global electronic market maker and broker. It specializes in routing orders, as well as in executing and processing trades in securities, futures, and foreign exchange instruments as a member of approximately 60 electronic exchanges and trading venues worldwide. The Company provides direct access trade execution and clearing services to institutional and professional traders for various electronically traded products, including options, futures, stocks, ETFs, forex, and bonds. It offers continuous bid and offer quotations on approximately 324,000 securities and futures products listed on electronic exchanges. The Company is headquartered in Greenwich, Connecticut.

#### **PLAINTIFF'S CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

8. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and 23(b)(3) on behalf of himself and all persons other than defendant who purchased the Common Stock of Interactive Brokers pursuant to and/or traceable to the Company's IPO. Excluded from the Class are defendant herein, and any person, firm, trust, corporation, or other entity in which the defendant has a controlling interest or which is related to or affiliated with the defendant, and the legal representatives, agents, affiliates, heirs, successors-in-interest or assigns of any such excluded party.

9. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Interactive Brokers sold 40 million shares of Common Stock in the IPO. The precise number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time but is believed to be in the thousands. In addition, the names and addresses of the Class members can be ascertained from the books and records of Interactive Brokers or its transfer agent or the underwriters to the IPO. Notice can be provided to such record owners by a combination of published notice and first-

class mail, using techniques and a form of notice similar to those customarily used in class actions arising under the federal securities laws.

10. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Class. Plaintiff has retained competent counsel experienced in class action litigation under the federal securities laws to further ensure such protection and intends to prosecute this action vigorously.

11. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the Class because Plaintiff's and all the Class members' damages arise from and were caused by the same false and misleading representations and omissions made by or chargeable to defendant. Plaintiff does not have any interests antagonistic to, or in conflict with, the Class.

12. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Since the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it virtually impossible for the Class members to seek redress for the wrongful conduct alleged. Plaintiff knows of no difficulty that will be encountered in the management of this litigation that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

13. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over any questions affecting solely individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class are:

(a) Whether the federal securities laws were violated by defendant's acts as alleged herein;

(b) Whether the prospectus and registration statement issued by defendant to the investing public in connection with the IPO negligently omitted and/or misrepresented material facts about Interactive Brokers and its business; and

(c) The extent of injuries sustained by members of the Class and the appropriate measure of damages.

### **SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

14. Defendant Interactive Brokers operates as an automated global electronic market maker and broker. It specializes in routing orders, as well as in executing and processing trades in securities, futures, and foreign exchange instruments as a member of approximately 60 electronic exchanges and trading venues worldwide. On or about May 3, 2007, Interactive Brokers filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") a Form S-1/A Registration Statement (the "Registration Statement"), for the IPO.

15. On or about May 4, 2007, the Prospectus (the "Prospectus") with respect to the IPO, which forms part of the Registration Statement, was filed with the SEC, and 40 million shares of Interactive Brokers' Common Stock priced at \$30.01 per share were sold to the public and began trading, thereby raising more than \$1.2 billion.

16. The IPO was a Dutch auction handled by WR Hambrecht & Co., LLC, HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., Fox-Pitt, Kelton Incorporated, Sandler O'Neill + Partners, L.P. and E\*Trade Securities, LLC as placement agents (or underwriters). The Offering method differed from the traditional firm commitment underwritten public offerings. The public offering price and allocation of shares was to be determined primarily by an auction process conducted by the lead banks and other securities dealers who participated in the Offering. Additionally, the placement agents were not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of shares of

common stock but rather agreed to use their best efforts to obtain potential purchasers for the shares.

17. The Registration Statement and Prospectus contained untrue statements of material facts, omitted to state other facts necessary to make the statements made not misleading and was not prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations governing its preparation.

18. The Registration Statement and Prospectus positively described the Company's "competitive strengths" stating in pertinent part as follows:

*Proprietary technology.* We view ourselves primarily as a technology company. Since our inception in 1977, we have focused on developing proprietary software to automate broker-dealer functions. We believe that our early and continuous investment in technology, as well as our overall technological capabilities, provide us with a significant advantage over our competition by enabling us to make markets profitably in financial instruments (e.g., equity options, futures, index options and equities) worldwide with low spreads between bid and offer prices, while at the same time providing our customers with the ability to effect trades at execution and commission costs that are among the lowest in the industry.

19. The Registration Statement and Prospectus further positively described Interactive Brokers' function as a "market maker" stating in pertinent part as follows:

*Real-time risk management.* We operate as a market maker, not an investor. Therefore, our ability to generate profits is generally a function of transaction volume on electronic exchanges rather than volatility or the direction of price movements. We seek to calculate quotes a few seconds ahead of the market and execute small trades at a tiny but favorable differential as a result. Our proprietary pricing model continuously evaluates and monitors the risks inherent in our portfolio, assimilates market data and reevaluates the outstanding quotes in our entire portfolio each second. In our electronic brokerage business, our entire credit management process is automated, including real-time margin calls and automatic liquidation. This automated system enables us to maximize profits while minimizing losses typically associated with manual risk management.

20. The statements referenced above in ¶¶18 and 19 were materially false and misleading because they failed to disclose that the Company had suffered a material loss prior to

the closing of the IPO as a result of options market manipulation and that its proprietary system was unable to prevent losses from such manipulation at the time of the IPO.

21. In addition, the Registration Statement and Prospectus described losses that might be incurred from the Company's market making activities as follows:

**We may incur material trading losses from our market making activities.**

A substantial portion of our revenues and operating profits is derived from our trading as principal in our role as a market maker and specialist. We may incur trading losses relating to these activities since each primarily involves the purchase or sale of securities for our own account. In any period, we may incur trading losses in a significant number of securities for a variety of reasons including:

- price changes in securities;
- lack of liquidity in securities in which we have positions; and
- the required performance of our market making and specialist obligations.

These risks may limit or restrict our ability to either resell securities we purchased or to repurchase securities we sold. In addition, we may experience difficulty borrowing securities to make delivery to purchasers to whom we sold short, or lenders from whom we have borrowed. From time to time, we have large position concentrations in securities of a single issuer or issuers engaged in a specific industry or traded in a particular market. Such a concentration could result in higher trading losses than would occur if our positions and activities were less concentrated.

In our role as a market maker, we attempt to derive a profit from the difference between the prices at which we buy and sell, or sell and buy, securities. However, competitive forces often require us to match the quotes other market makers display and to hold varying amounts of securities in inventory. By having to maintain inventory positions, we are subjected to a high degree of risk. We cannot assure you that we will be able to manage such risk successfully or that we will not experience significant losses from such activities, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

22. The Registration Statement and Prospectus described possible losses in connection with the Company's pricing model as follows:



**We may incur losses in our market making activities in the event of failures of our proprietary pricing model.**

The success of our market making business is substantially dependent on the accuracy of our proprietary pricing mathematical model, which continuously evaluates and monitors the risk inherent in our portfolio, assimilates market data and reevaluates our outstanding quotes each second. Our model is designed to automatically rebalance our positions throughout the trading day to manage risk exposures on our positions in options, futures and the underlying securities. In the event of a flaw in our pricing model and/or a failure in the related software, our pricing model may lead to unexpected and/or unprofitable trades, which may result in material trading losses.

23. The statements referenced above in ¶¶21 and 22 were materially false and misleading because although they mentioned losses the Company *might* incur, they failed to disclose that the Company already *had* suffered material trading losses prior to the closing of the IPO as a result of options market manipulation and that its proprietary pricing model was unable to prevent such material trading losses from that manipulation at the time of the IPO.

24. Under applicable SEC rules and regulations governing the preparation of the Registration Statement and Prospectus, the Registration Statement was required to disclose that the Company's safeguards in place to protect itself against market manipulations, which were impacting the Company's continuing operations, had proven inadequate. The Registration Statement failed to contain any such disclosure.

25. After the close of trading on July 5, 2007, Interactive Brokers filed a Form 8-K with the SEC reporting its preliminary financial results for the second quarter of 2007, the period ending June 30, 2007. Among other things, the Company reported that it had incurred a \$37 million loss beginning on May 4, 2007 and continuing on the following few trading days as a result of manipulative options trading activities on the German electronic stock market.

26. Following the Company's filing, in after-market trading and on July 6, 2007, the price of Interactive Brokers Common Stock dropped from \$27.11 per share to \$24.97 per share on extremely heavy trading volume.

27. The decline in the price of the Company's Common Stock occurred notwithstanding the fact that an entity affiliated with Chief Executive Officer and Company founder Thomas Peterffy bought the claims from the Company for \$37 million, hoping to recover the losses after the investigation being conducted in Germany. According to a Forbes.com article on July 6<sup>th</sup>, Peterffy's "reassurance wasn't enough to convince investors, who dumped Interactive Brokers in after-hours trading . . ."

28. The manipulation was more completely described in a Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2007 and filed with the SEC on August 13, 2007 as follows:

On May 3, 2007, Altana AG, a stock in which we are a Registered Market Maker, declared a special cash dividend of EUR 33.00, which amounted to about 74% of the company's value. On Deutsche Boerse AG's XETRA trading system, closing stock prices are determined by a day's end auction. At the closing auction, approximately 31 million Altana shares, which amounted to 44% of the true float, traded at an artificial price that was approximately 25% below the regular trading session's final price ex-dividend. We believe that this artificial price was set by buyers and sellers who unlawfully colluded to manipulate Altana's options prices.

The closing auction price of the Altana shares was used by the EUREX to calculate a new set of contract parameters for the outstanding options. Since Altana's closing stock price was artificial, its dependent option strike prices and contract multiplier were also artificial and not calculated to reflect values corresponding to the change in the value of the underlying stock. Accordingly, on May 4, 2007 and thereafter, our market making options positions were affected by the artificial closing price of May 3 and were mis-priced. As a result of this manipulation, we suffered a position loss over the ensuing trading days amounting to approximately \$37 million. Other Altana market makers also suffered substantial losses as a result of this manipulation, and we have reported this manipulation to, and met with, the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority, the BaFin, which has undertaken an official investigation of the matter.

## **COUNT I**

### **Violation of Section 11 of the Securities Act**

29. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above.

30. This Count is brought pursuant to Section 11 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §77k, on behalf of the Class.

31. The Registration Statement for the IPO was inaccurate and misleading, contained untrue statements of material facts, omitted to state other facts necessary to make the statements made not misleading, and omitted to state material facts required to be stated therein.

32. Interactive Brokers is the registrant for the IPO. The Defendant named herein is responsible for the contents and dissemination of the Registration Statement and the Prospectus.

33. As issuer of the shares, Interactive Brokers is strictly liable to Plaintiff and the Class for the misstatements and omissions.

34. Defendant did not make a reasonable investigation or possess reasonable grounds for the belief that the statements contained in the Registration Statement and the Prospectus were true and without omissions of any material facts and were not misleading.

35. By reasons of the conduct herein alleged, Defendant violated Section 11 of the Securities Act.

36. Plaintiff acquired Interactive Brokers shares pursuant to the Registration Statement.

37. Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damages. The value of Interactive Brokers declined substantially subsequent to and due to defendant's violations.

38. At the times they purchased shares of Interactive Brokers Common Stock, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class were without knowledge of the facts concerning the wrongful conduct alleged herein and could not have reasonably discovered those facts prior to

July 5, 2007. Less than one year has elapsed from the time that Plaintiff discovered or reasonably could have discovered the facts upon which this Complaint is based to the time that Plaintiff filed this Complaint. Less than three years have elapsed between the time that the securities upon which this Count is brought were offered to the public and the time Plaintiff filed this Complaint.

## **COUNT II**

### **Violations of Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act**

39. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above.

40. This Count is brought pursuant to Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §771(a)(2).

41. By means of the Registration Statement and Prospectus, and by using means and instruments of transportation and communication in interstate commerce and of the mails, Defendant through the Offering sold Interactive Brokers Common Stock to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class.

42. Defendant successfully solicited these purchases motivated, at least in part, by its own financial interest. Defendant reviewed and participated in drafting the Prospectus. Through ensuring the successful completion of the Offering, Defendant received more than \$1.1 billion.

43. The Registration Statement, at the time it became effective, contained material misrepresentations of fact and omitted facts necessary to make the facts stated therein not misleading, as set forth above. The facts misstated and omitted would have been material to a reasonable person reviewing the Registration Statement.

44. Defendant as a "seller" owed to the purchasers of Interactive Brokers Common Stock, including Plaintiff and the other Class members, the duty to make a reasonable and diligent investigation of the statements contained in the IPO materials, including the Prospectus

contained therein, to ensure that such statements were true and that there was no omission to state a material fact required to be stated in order to make the statements contained therein not misleading. Defendant knew of, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known of, the misstatements and omissions contained in the IPO materials as set forth above.

45. Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired Interactive Brokers Common Stock pursuant to the defective Registration Statement and Prospectus. Plaintiff did not know, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence could not have known, of the untruths and omissions contained in the Prospectus.

46. Plaintiff, individually and representatively, hereby offers to tender to Defendant those securities which Plaintiff and other Class members continue to own, on behalf of all members of the Class who continue to own such securities, in return for the consideration paid for those securities together with interest thereon. Class members who have sold their Interactive Brokers Common Stock are entitled to recessionary damages.

47. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendant violated Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act. Accordingly, Plaintiff and members of the Class who hold Interactive Brokers securities purchased in the IPO have the right to rescind and recover the consideration paid for their Interactive Brokers securities and hereby elect to rescind and tender their Interactive Brokers securities to Defendant sued herein. Plaintiff and Class members who have sold their Interactive Brokers securities are entitled to recessionary damages.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Class, prays for judgment as follows:

(a) declaring this action to be a proper class action properly maintained pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, certifying the Plaintiff as the Class representative and appointing his counsel as Class Counsel;

(b) awarding Plaintiff and the other members of the Class damages together with interest thereon;

(c) awarding Plaintiff and the other members of the Class their costs and expenses of this litigation, including reasonable attorneys' fees, accountants' fees and experts' fees and other costs and disbursements; and

(d) awarding Plaintiff and the other members of the Class such other and further relief as may be just and proper under the circumstances.

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

DATED: January 11, 2008

**ABRAHAM, FRUCHTER & TWERSKY, LLP**

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jeffrey S. Abraham", is written over a horizontal line.

Jeffrey S. Abraham (JA-2945)  
Jack G. Fruchter (JF-8435)  
Lawrence D. Levit (LL-9507)  
One Penn Plaza, Suite 2805  
New York, New York 10119  
Telephone: (212) 279-5050  
Facsimile: (212) 279-3655

**Attorneys for Plaintiff**

CERTIFICATION OF ZEESHAN NAYAB  
IN SUPPORT OF CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Zeeshan Nayab ("plaintiff") declares, as to the claims asserted under the federal securities laws, that:

1. Plaintiff has reviewed the complaint prepared by counsel in the above-captioned case and has authorized the filing of a similar complaint or to otherwise add my name as a lead plaintiff in these proceedings.
2. Plaintiff did not purchase the security that is the subject of the complaint at the direction of plaintiff's counsel or in order to participate in any private action arising under the federal securities laws.
3. Plaintiff is willing to serve as a representative party on behalf of a class, including providing testimony at deposition and trial, if necessary.
4. During the proposed Class Period, plaintiff executed the following transactions in the stock of Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. See Attachment A:
5. In the past three years, plaintiff has not served, nor sought to serve, as a representative party on behalf of a class in an action filed under the federal securities laws.
6. Plaintiff will not accept payment for serving as a representative party on behalf of a class beyond plaintiff's pro rata share of any recovery, except such reasonable costs and expenses (including lost wages) directly relating to the representation of the Class as ordered or approved by the Court.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 8<sup>th</sup>  
day of January, 2008

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Zeeshan Nayab



ATTACHMENT A

<u>Date</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Price</u>
05/04/2007	Buy	300	\$ 30.01
05/04/2007	Buy	1,000	\$ 33.00
05/30/2007	Sell	900	\$ 25.65
05/30/2007	Sell	400	\$ 25.66

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January 17, 2008

**BY TELECOPY**

Jeffrey S. Abraham, Esq.  
Abraham, Fruchter & Twersky, LLP  
One Penn Plaza, Suite 2805  
New York, New York 10119

Re: Nayab v. Interactive Brokers Group, Inc., 08 CV 00242

Dear Mr. Abraham:

We represent Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and have obtained a copy of the Complaint in the above-referenced action. We write to request that you voluntarily dismiss the Complaint because it is clear from the face of the pleading that your client, Zeeshan Nayab, does not have a valid claim against Interactive Brokers.

The Complaint alleges that Interactive Brokers incurred a \$37 million loss from its market making activities in options for Altana AG caused by illegal market manipulation surrounding Altana's announcement of a EUR 33.00 special dividend and that this loss rendered the Company's previously issued Registration Statement materially false and misleading. The Complaint acknowledges, however, that an entity affiliated with the Company's chief executive officer, Thomas Peterffy, bought the claims from the Company for the full \$37 million, thus putting the Company in the same economic position as if the loss had not occurred.

Putting aside all of the other defects in the Complaint, the Certification of Zeeshan Nayab reveals that plaintiff sold all of his shares of Interactive Brokers on May 30, 2007, more than a month before the Complaint alleges that the Altana loss was disclosed. Accordingly, any alleged false or misleading statement in the Registration Statement could not have caused any of plaintiff's claimed loss. Moreover, any replacement plaintiff located as a result of the filing and dissemination of notice of this action would be tainted.

As you know, the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 requires the Court, upon conclusion of a matter, to make a determination whether the litigation was instituted and prosecuted in good faith. Rather than put the Company through the burden and expense of unnecessary motion practice, we request that you reconsider and withdraw the Complaint.

Very truly yours,



Andrew J. Levander



Abraham  
Fruchter &  
Twersky LLP

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January 29, 2008

**By Fax 212-698-3599**

Andrew J. Levander, Esq.  
Dechert LLP  
30 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, New York 10112

Re: *Nayab v. Interactive Brokers Group, Inc.*, 08 CV 00242 (S.D.N.Y.)

Dear Mr. Levander,

I write with respect and in response to your letter of January 17, 2008.

As I understand your letter, Defendant's position is that the disclosure of losses caused by market making activities relating to Altana only impacted the market price of Interactive Brokers' common stock following the July 5, 2007 Form 8-K disclosure of those facts. However, we disagree with that analysis of the facts.

On May 29, 2007, Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. ("IBKR" or the "Company") issued a press release containing its first quarter results which were also filed as part of a Form 10-Q with the Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Those first quarter results were disappointing to investors, causing IBKR's share price to decline. Thus, as *The Street.com* observed:

Interactive Brokers Group (IBKR - Cramer's Take - Stockpickr) was among the many trailing financial stocks, sliding 6% to \$25.91 after the Connecticut firm said first-quarter income was only \$12.4 million, or 31 cents a share (pro forma), compared with year-ago income of 34 cents a share.

This earnings shortfall related to the trading difficulties experienced with respect to "unexpectedly heavy options activity in advance of certain corporate announcements" which adversely impacted the Company's market making operations during the three months ended March 31, 2007. The July 5, 2007 disclosure by IBKR regarding the Altana loss was simply the second instance that the Company's vaunted proprietary technology and pricing models lacked sufficient safeguards to protect itself against market manipulations which were impacting its continued operations. Thus, although IBKR's May 29, 2007 disclosure was not as detailed as

Andrew J. Levander, Esq.  
January 29, 2008  
Page 2 of 2

that subsequently made on July 5<sup>th</sup>, nonetheless, the decline in the Company's stock to which plaintiff's damages are attributable arise out of the same core non-disclosures relating to existing shortcomings of IBKR's technology. The stock fell again when the Company's technology failings resulted in the Altana loss and that is a further source of damages to anyone who continued to hold the stock through that time period. Our client, therefore, has sustained losses relating to the core non-disclosure in this case and has standing to sue.

Also, your suggestion that investors in IBKR were not damaged as a result of Altana because Mr. Peterffy indemnified the Company against its loss is also incorrect. The trouble with that analysis is that it fails to distinguish between damages to the corporate entity of IBKR and damages to purchasers of the Company's stock. Indeed, even given Mr. Peterffy's actions, IBKR's stock still fell in trading following the July 5<sup>th</sup> disclosure.

Therefore, in the event that my firm is appointed lead counsel in this matter, we intend to amend our existing complaint and feel comfortable with the claims asserted against IBKR. The litigation was instituted in good faith under all applicable standards and, indeed, we expect to eventually prevail on the merits.

If you believe that I have either incorrectly analyzed any of the matters addressed in this letter or that there are other facts which make the anticipated amended Complaint infirm, please do not hesitate to contact me and I will be glad to discuss those matters with you further.

Very truly yours,



Jack G. Fruchter

Quote, Chart, News

Snapshot

Company Report

Quotes

Charts

Key Developments

Recent News

Research

SEC Filings

Advisor FYI

CAPS

StockScouter

Earnings Estimates

Analyst Ratings

Financial Results

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Capital Gains Analysis

# Abraham, Fruchter & Twersky, LLP Files Class Lawsuit Against Interactive Brokers Group, Inc.

January 11, 2008 5:23 PM ET

Abraham, Fruchter & Twersky, LLP commenced a class action lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Case No. 08-00242) on behalf of a class (the "Class") of all persons who purchased the common stock of Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. ("Interactive Brokers" or the "Company") (NASDAQ Global Select Market: IBKR) in the Company's initial public offering ("IPO"), which commenced on May 4, 2007, through July 5, 2007. The claims asserted arise under Sections 11 and 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. section 77k and 77l(a)(2), and have been asserted against Interactive Brokers.

The complaint alleges that the Defendant made materially misleading statements and otherwise failed to disclose that it had incurred material trading losses at the time of the IPO and that its proprietary pricing model was unable to prevent such material trading losses. The subsequent disclosure of these facts after the close of trading on July 5, 2007 resulted in the price of the Company's common stock declining, causing Plaintiff and the other members of the Class to suffer damages.

If you purchased Interactive Brokers common stock pursuant to or traceable to the IPO, you may, no later than March 11, 2008 request that the Court appoint you as lead plaintiff. A lead plaintiff is a representative party that acts on behalf of other class members in directing the litigation. In order to be appointed lead plaintiff, you must meet certain legal requirements, including the Court's determination that the class member's claim is typical of the claims of other class members, and that the class member will adequately represent the class. Under certain circumstances, one or more class members may together serve as "lead plaintiffs."

The attorneys at Abraham, Fruchter & Twersky, LLP have extensive experience in securities class action cases, and the firm is ranked among the top class action law firms in terms of recoveries achieved by the most recent survey of class action law firms conducted by Institutional Shareholder Services. If you would like to discuss this action or if you have any questions concerning this notice or your rights as a potential class member or lead plaintiff, you may contact: Jack Fruchter, Esq. or Larry Levit, Esq. of Abraham, Fruchter & Twersky, LLP, One Penn Plaza, Suite 2805, New York, New

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